PRACE DEADLOCK IN PARIS.

PAIN FINDS WE DON'T OFFER PENNY FOR THE PHILIPPINES. be Spaniards Say They Will Reject Our

Proposal With Disdain - They Believe That the Conference Will End With the Meeting on Friday, and That Spain Will Not Even Submit a Counter-Proposal. Special Cable Desputch to Tun Strs. PARIS, Nov. 1.-The Spanish Peace Commis-

legers to-day analyized the American proseal concerning the Philippines with greater are in its actual application to the finances o the archipelago. Their first impression that, ader the proposal. America would pay in east he amount which had actually been expended for the benefit of the islands proves to have been misleading. The Spanish representatires therefore notified the Madrid Governent that, under the terms submitted by Day yesterday, America would not be called upon to pay a penny for the acquisition of the archipelago.

America's offer is to reimburse Spain for the sums which the latter expended for public betterments in the Islands, exclusive of all expeaces in connection with the insurrection The facts, according to official information.

All the expenses of the government of the Philippines were paid by a reserve from the 38,000,000 pesetas (about \$7,600,000), which were advanced from the Cuban Treasury for the early expenses of the Philippine rebellion This sum, it seems, was returned to the Cuban fund from the proceeds of the Philippine long of 200,000,000 nesetas (\$40,000,000) lesued last year. The remainder of this loan was devoted 100,000,000 pesetas (\$20,000,000) for genera war expenses, 55,000,000 pessetas (\$11,000,000 to reimburse the Philippine Treasury for advances it had made for use in Cuba, and a cash balance remains of only 400,000 pesetas (\$80,000). America does not offer to pay a

peacts of this debt.

The Spanish attitude in this situation is not asily described. They no longer disguise their etermination to reject the proposal with disdain. They doubt if the Madrid Governmen Il take the trouble to submit counter-propos is, an agreement being obviously impos The Spaniards are anxious to emphasize the oint that no agreement has been reached as to the Cuban debt, which is merely hung up ending the Philippine discussion, and all questions before the conference are therefore left in a hopeless deadlock.

The present Spanish determination to break off the negotiations and appeal to the conscience of humanity receives a cold welcome. To-night's Temps says: "That is a step they will do well not to take hastily. Humanity slow to become indignant, and slower still to intervene." The Temps further observes that the present criais proves how serious it is to draw a protocol that is not sufficiently specific. The same journal, in its assumed capacity of

a neutral adviser, observes: "The conquerors should not abuse their power. It would compromise the moral effect of their victory to strike the enemy when he is down. This is a pase where, by relinquishing an apparent ma-terial advantage, it is possible to gain an ad-vantage more sure and more genuine."

The other French newspapers do not com The other French newspapers to not com-ment on the situation.

The American Commissioners are spending the linterval between the joint sessions in re-laxation, this being the first opportunity they

The Spaniards do not expect a reply from

Madrid before Thursday. They are unanimous in the belief that the conference will be immediately abandoned.

PRESIDENTS POLICY APPROVED.

No Opposition in the Cubinet to the Ac

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- In a general dis sion of the Philippines question at the Cabinet meeting to-day there was nothing said to indicate dissatisfaction on the part of any memto retain authority and ownership over the en-tire archipelago, paying to Spain an amount equal to the expenditures made for the public good in the Islands while under Spanish rule. The Cabinet officers were made acquainte with the instructions sent to the Amerola Peace Commissioners, and considerable satis-faction was expressed that the definite policy of the United States had at last been deter mined, and was actually before the Joint Com mission for discussion.

There is not likely to be any change in the

instructions to the American Commissioners They have been intrusted with the arrange ment of the price to be paid to Spain for pub he improvements in the Philippines, and have also received the widest discretion to arrange with the Spanish Commissioners whether eash shall be paid by this Government in satisfaction of Spain's expenditures, or the United States shall assume responsibility for the payment of bonds issued to raise money for non-military improvements. The Cabine talked about the attempt made for politica purposes to create a sentiment against giving spain anything for the Philippines. Re marks attributed to prominent men in oppo sition to the Administration's plan of gaining the group were also quoted. It was the unant

mous opinion of the Cabinet, however, that the policy of the Government outlined in the instructions to the Peace Commissioners was the wisest, and if the question had come to s vote the President's advisers would have de cided that Spain should receive a reasonable amount of money in payment for the expendi tures of which the United States will get the benefit in their possession of the Philippines. The paper presented yesterday by the Amer-

iesn Peace Coronissioners in Paris to their spanish associates, outlining the American position with regard to the Philippines, was not a direct demand that Spain cede the Philippines to the United States, but more in the nature of a statement that the islands were in the possession of the United Bistes and would be retained. While it is true that the statement is virtually a demand in the sense that Spain will be made to understand ah must acquiesce in its provisions or take the consequences, it is more assertive than im-Perative. The position assumed by the United States is that the Philippines are now united States is that the Philippines are now in the actual possession of this Government, although the American land and naval forces occupy only the city and hav of Manlis, they a fact control all the rest of the islands, as the Samich have no many and the Spanish troops can do no hare. There is a considerable plants garries in at floid, where the transport Buenos Ayres maded arms and amountation for its use time other day, but this force sould be made to surrender by one of Dowey's smallest ships. It cannot leave the coast, because the island of Fanay, or which floid is the principal piece, is aversum with insurgent made a Spanis coain to the actual military and Physical mossession of the Pullippines is without justification, as a lew of Dowey's vessels and some of the American troops could which is virtually, from a military standpoint, the condition and the fact that Manlis, which is virtually, from a military standpoint, the chire island of Luzon, was taken by the American forces by force of arms before the news that the protocol had been signed remained Admiral Dowey and Gen. Merritt, his dovernment claims to have acquired the Philippines by conquest and will maintain that pation in its headstions with the Spanish forms in Taris.

The disposition of the Spanishrde reported is the actual possession of this Government. commissioners in Paris.
The disposition of the Spaniarde reported from Madrid to affect indignation over the American demand for the Philippines, and to regard the decision of the United States "as a volation of the spirit of the protocol" against which the Spanish Government should energetically, protest, causes no apprehension

THE TEXAS PENSION ELECTION.

A Light Vote-Ex-Confederates Opposed to the Proposed Amendment.

DALLAS, Tex., Nov. 1.-The quietest election ever held in Texas was that of to-day on the constitutional amendment to pension some of the ex-Confederate soldiers. With a voting ulation of approximately 600,000 in the State, it is probable that not more than 50,000 votes were cast. The proposition was defeated in Dallas, and the vote in the neighborhood of this city is largely in the negative; but in Gray-son and Tarrant counties and other localities

son and Tarrant counties and other localities heard from in northern and northeastern Texas the majority of the votes appear to be in the affirmative.

If the amendment has been adopted it was carried by the votes of those who were not Confederate soldiers, but who disliked to vote against a proposition to aid the needy veterans. The veterans opposed the amendment because of its discrimination against many of their comrades. Nothing like definite returns can be procured before to-morrow. About 200 scattering precipicts show a total vote of about 15,000, with the amendment approximately 2,000 in the lead.

MORIE ROSENTHAL'S SURPRISE.

The Great Virtuese Meets His Equal. A little comedy was enacted at the house of Mr. Henry Wolfschn, the well-brown impre-sario, last evening. There was our, one act,

but it was thrilling.
At their cony residence at 131 East 17th street Mr. and Mrs. Wolfsohn and their daughter entertained a company of friends at dinner. There were a number of invited guests: Mr. Winkler. Mr. Tretbar of Steinway & Sone, Miss Dutassy, planist: Mrs. Kerker, mother of Gus Rerker, the com-poser, &c. But the guest in whom the in-terest of the evening was centred was Moriz Resenthal, the muscular Roumanian plantet, whose performances have excited the wonder

f musicians in two continents. Competent judges agree that among all pianists, living or dead, it is doubtful if any one has approached him in technical might. Other planists may excel in this or that, but when it comes to all the details of execution the greatest of virtuosi have to lie at his feet.

It is here that the point of the story comes. Toward the end of the dinner, as the coffee was about to be brought in the doors were strains of Rosenthal's contrapuntal study on the Chopin D flat walts came floating downstairs from Mr. Wolfsohn's Steinway grand and tell upon the ears of the guests. In a moment the planist was upon his feet. "He, what is that? Who plays that? That is

my vales. But it is not my tempo."

Here the mysterious player almost doubled his tempo. This was too much for the great virtuoso. "It is the devil," he said. Then he came bounding up two flights of stairs with the

agility of a schoolboy.

With staring eyes the planist rushed into the room from which the sounds issued, followed by the entire company, who had left their cofee, eigars and cordial to see who the wonde ful player could be.

What they saw was an insignificant-looking instrument with an oval top standing before the plane. Suspended over the keyboard were groups of tiny felt fingers executing octave runs and trills with extraordinary accuracy. delicacy and speed. An innocent-looking operator sat before

working for dear life at a pair of bellows, increasing and decreasing the speed at will and controlling the shading by ingenious de-vices. The planist fairly shouted with aston ishment. "What is this thing?" he said. Mr. Wolfsohn's eyes twinkled as he came

"This is the Pianola."

"Rosenthal beaten! Rosenthal beaten by the

Pianola!" Delight and mystification struggled on the pianist's countenance.
"Play again my study. Now, quicker," he said.

waving his hand to mark the beats and stamp-ing with his feet. "Quicker yet. Still quicker Phere! That is my tempo. Now (in German) alower in the middle part—adagio."

"He says to play it slower in the middle part," said Miss Wolfsohn in English. Part," said Mies Wolfsohn in English. Five times did the demonstrator play the "Studie" at Rosenthal's request, and the sa-

onishment grew.
"Wonderful!" said Rosenthal, in German. Wonderful! Who makes it? How much does

"I will buy one," said Mr. Wolfsohn, "and g ont on the road giving Rosenthal concerts."

A shout of laughter followed. As the eigars and coffee were served, and in response to demands for more the demonstrator played in rapid succession, Rosenthal meanwhile standing at

his side and excitedly indicating the termi and ahading: Henselt, Etude ("St oissau j'étais"): Lizzt, Hungarian Rhapsodies Nos. 2 and 14; Moszkowski, Etude op. 24, No. 1, etc. the planist. "She is a painter in Vienna. She loves music, but she cannot play, and this will give her great pleasure. Where is your place? "We will go there one day and hear more pieces-also the Æolian." said Mr. Wolfsohn.

It is a great thing, too." The surprise was complete, and when the party broke up at 11 everything had been replayed two or three times, the performances of

the last. P. S.-This is a piece of news, each detail of which may be verified. It cannot be published as news, however, because it is at the same time advertising. It signalizes the accomplishment of the hitherto impossible. For the first time in the history of music an instrument has been constructed which will play a piano with artistic feeling and discretion. The Pianola is on view at the warercoms of the Molian Company, 16 West 23d st.—Adv.

among Washington officials who have the advantage of Judge Day's comments upon the negotiations at Paris and who know from that converted that the President of the American Commission, and his colleagues were thoroughly satisfied that fight would gladly abundon her presence of holding the Philippines for a peouspassive protest.

It is the best impression here that fighting as show on passive protest.

It is the best impression here that fighting as the proposition of pays old for test fitting the proposition to pay gold for test fitting to the proposition to pay gold for test fitting to the proposition to pay gold for test fitting to the proposition to pay gold for test fitting to the proposition of pays old for test fitting to the proposition of pays old for test fitting to the proposition of pays old for test fitting to the proposition of pays old for test fitting to the proposition of the p

streets. The intruder had sought to gather some wood or other material that hay scattered about and the foreman had told him to get out of the place. The man was so drunk that he was unable to stand, and, on his knees, he aimed a blow at the foreman. The foreman called for help and Policeman Smith came running up. The intruxicated one became feroclous within the limitations of his capacity to stand and aimed futile swipes and kicks at the officer.

Policeman Smith pulled his billy and poised it for a blow on the poor wretch's head, when Col. Erhardt said to him:

"You mind your business, and I'll tend to mine," was the retort of the big policeman to the big Colonel.

"I'll attend to my business," said the Colonel, but don't hit that man."

It isn't necessary to tell just what the officer said next, but when he raised the billy again with a loving invitation to the seated Bacchus to come along Col. Erhardt caught his arm. Then rose the blood of the fighting Smiths, and the policeman's whistie summoned the cohorts of the neighboring posts. Three other patrolonen came running up as Col. Erhardt was telling Smith that a much simpler and safer method than breaking the drunken man's head would be to have one of the isborers who had crowded around sit on his legs. The policeman's volubility prevented his comprehending the suggestion until it was put into effect, and then, deeming it safe to leave the sitting and satupon adversary to the care of the three new arrivals, he escorted Col. Erhardt down to the station house.

"I'll arrest you," he said.
"I can't do anything to prevent that," was 'll arrest you," he said. can't do anything to prevent that," was

the Colonel's rejoinder.

At the station house Smith made the charge that Col. Erhardt had tried to resour a prisoner—the poor, drunken, rotatory wood gatherer.

"And the prisoner had assaulted me. Look at me clothes!" cried Big Smith, pointing to iscerations of his uniform.

"He trioped on the ragged piles of boards in his eagerness to get to the offender," said Col. Erhardt.

his eagerness to get to the offender, "said Coi. Erhardt.

Sergt. Robert Tighe, who was at the deak, was appointed to the force during Coi. Erhardt's Comissionership. He knew the Coicne's character to be reasonably good and told the patroinan that Coi. Erhardt would not interfere with an officer in the way Smith had charsed. Assistant District Attorney Blake was one of the cream sho had wilnessed the scene at the Liberty street building and followed the officer and the Colonel to the station house. He told what had happened there just as Coi. Erhardt told it, and said that the officer was wholly at fault.

"Well, he grabbed my arm," said Smith, "and threatened me, threatened me with—threatened to—threatened that—threatened—threatened to the relief of an anxious audience.

"I'm sure I can't think what it was with," said the Colonel. "All I nad about me was a half dozen cigars I had just bought.

The Sergeaut discharged Coi. Erhardt, who then turned to the patroinan and said. "Now, let me tell you something, young man. You widently have a very hot temper, from what I saw of you to-day, and if you have, your head ought not to be on a policeman. It ought to be on a business man. You might have killed that man to-day, I strevented you. I have no regrets for what I have done. You did a dangerous thing. I know all about such cases. This ous thing. I know all about such cases. This isn't new to me. I've tried over 5,000 of them. Now, gou think his matter over carrefully.

Belore Col. Erhardt left the station house three of New York's finest came in holding up by their joint efforts tattered Thomas Gilroy, the other prisoner, and he was charged with intoxication, disorderly conduct and assault on an officer and was carried back to a cell.

ENGLAND'S PACIFIC NAVY.

Canadian Pacific's Steamers Ordered to Prepare for War Service.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 1.-The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company has been notified that its steamships Empress of India, Empress of China, and Empress of Japan, as navafor immediate war service. A cable despatch has been sent to Hong Kong that the guns and munitions of war stored there must be got in readiness at once to convert these steamships into cruisers the moment the ships reach there The ship at this end will be converted at Esqui-

Into cruisers the moment the ships reach there. The ship at this end will be converted at Esquimalt. These steamships were constructed under the direction of the British Government and can be converted into cruisers in twenty-four hour.

At the Halloween meeting of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian societies the following despatch was sent to Lord Salisbury:

"Scotch men of Vancouver, B. C., recognizing the gravity of the situation, offer to raise a regiment of 1,000 strong and place it at the disnosal of Great British at home or abroad."

Prenarations to equip the fleet for sea continued at Esquimalt. H. M. S. Leander is being overhauled in dock preparatory to going south, The torpedo destreyer Sparrow Hawk is coaling for sea and the Impérieuse is estiling under sealed orders. The Virago will go into commission, Forty tons of canned goods were ordered to-day for the fleet.

HALIYAX, Nov. 1.—The scene at the dock-yard this morning was animsted. Last night orders were received from the British Admirally instructing the naval authorities to have the magazines filled on all ships and an additional supply of rifies placed abourd. The order was executed early this morning. Many teams were engaged removing shot and shell from the magazines at the naval rard to the distributing shed, and thence to the war vessels. About 200 marines and saliors were employed. A naval officer said preparations were calaxing a view of nossible trouble with France.

The British third-cleas cruiser Cordelia is to sail into ediately for the French coast of Newfoundland on unexpected cable orders received this morning from England. The Cordelia was under order. — sail for England this afternoon, her time at this station having expired.

People in Halifax are only now having their yes opened to the tremendous preparations

red. People in Halifax are only now having their People in Haiifax are only now having their eyes opened to the tremendous preparations the British War Office has been making around here for the past couple of months to place the garrison at Haiifax and the reserve in a condition of readiness for any emergency. This has been done very quietly, indeed, but on an extensive scale. It was learned to-night that the arrenals here have been replaciabled with many tons of smokeless powder and with over 100 guns, chiefly for field use, from the pounders to 20-pounders. Fifty quiet-firing guff-have been received.

Thousands of rifes have been stored, and thousands of cases of ammunition put into the magazines ready for immediate use if required. All descriptions of military, equipment have been sent out in large quantities. There is no lack of the most modern gun carriages, ammunition, and ambulance wagons. Two hundred saddres for cavalry were added the other day.

An important fact connected with these war-

munition, and ambulance wagons. Two hundred saidles for cavalry were added the other day.

An important fact connected with these war-like supplies is that they are placed in the keeping of the authorities here, not merely for the regular forces, but to be used by citisons and the reserve. The law of Canada makes military service compulsory on every male citizen of the Dominion between the ages of 16 and 60.

A dock yard official to-night informed Tag Sun reporter that the Henown's magazine capacity had been doubled and filled with ammunition, thus fitting her for a prolonged cruise. She has 2,000 tons of coal in her bunkers.

With Telephone Service at your house you are armed against all one: Message rates make the cost very moderate.

SOME RAINES LAW FIGURES.

The Law's Repeal Would Entail an Increase of 86.66 to Each Taxpayer.

So far as the Raines law is concerned the issue at this election is clear out. It is a question between 27,454 saloon keepers on one side and all the rest of the taxpayers of the State on the other. The saloon keepers under this law pay to the State this year \$11,638,180. Under the old law they paid \$2,917,124 a year. The difference, \$8.721,085, would come out of the taxpayers if it didn't come out of the saloon keepers. In other words, the \$8,721,005 is alsolutely necessary to carry on the government, and if the saloon keepers don't pay it somebody must and the somebody, of course, is the taxpayer. There are 1.159,158 voters in the State of New York. They are the taxpayers. A simple problem in division will show that the repeal of the Baines law will cost the taxpayers on an average \$6.60 each every year.

The Democratic party promises to repeal the Raines law. Every voter who votes for the Democratic ticket votes to increase his own taxes and the taxes of all the other voters \$6.66 a year each. He votes to increase the profits of the saloon keepers \$8,721,065 each

SERVE CROKER OR GO TO JAIL.

Indictment of a McCullagh Deputy After the Magistrate Has Discharged Him. Enrico Alfani, an Italian, who had been act ing as a deputy to John McCullagh, State Superintendent of Elections, interfered with the Tammany leaders who were colonizing Mulberry street, and it was decided to get rid of him. Police Captain Thompson of the Eleventh precinct put Alfani under arrest and arraigned him in the Centre Street Police Court. After an examination which lasted for

wo days, Magistrate Olmsted discharged Alfani vesterday. "After Thearing both sides fully," said the Magistrate, "I discharge you." Young Tim Sullivan, who was in court with Senator Grady, and several other Tammanyites were anxious to see Alfani sent to iail.

When Alfani was discharged he starfed to leave the courtroom with Chief McCullagh. They went out arm in arm. At the courtroom door Detective Sergeant Cuff, after saluting his old Chief, tapped Alfani on the arm and said:

"I have a warrant for your arrest." Chief McCullagh turned to the detective and Chief McCullagh turned to the detective and said:

"Why, this man has just been discharged from custody. You can't arrest him."

"Yes, I can," said Detective Cuff., "I have a bench warrant here issued by Judge Fitzgeraid in the General Sessions."

Chief McCullagh then asked Detective Cuff on what grounds Judge Fitzgeraid had issued the bench warrant.

Assistant District Attorney Hennessy came along at this juncture and said that the Grand Jury had indicted Alfani for violating the Election law by registering falsely.

Chief McCullagh denounced the proceeding as a Tammany trick, Alfani was arraigned before Judge Fitzgeraid. He said he was 45 years old and that he had been born in Italy. He described his occupation as that of an agent, and gave his residence as 210 Mulberry street. Judge Fitzgeraid held him in \$1,000 bail. Alfani was locked up.

HOBSON'S SCHEME VETOED.

Swedish Wrecking Company May Try to Save the Spanish Ships.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- A meeting of the Naval Board on Construction was held to-day to con sider the advisability of continuing the attempt to save the Cristobal Colon and also the project to float the Viscaya. It was very evident, when the board adjourned, that, when it meets again-to decide the character of its recommendations to the Secretary of the Navy, the propositions of Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson to save the Viscaya will be rejected, and that the oard will agree to report adversely on Mr. Hobson's scheme of taking the wrecking operations out of the hands of a private concern and placing them in his charge. At yesterday's hearing before the board Mr. Hobson reiterated the intention expressed while he was at Santiago of appealing to the country for funds to save the Spanish ships, if the Government declined to appropriate any money for that purpose. He was reminded by a member of the board that a naval officer was amenable to discipline and that such an appeal in the face of a decision not to continue the wrecking operaoughly convinced that the Viscaya is beyond saving, the members of the Board on Construction believe that there is a chance of floating the Cristobal Colon. They are opposed, however, to Cristobal Colon. They are opposed, however, to naying the present per diem allowance of \$800 to the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, now engaged in the attempt to get the Colon off the rocks, and will probably recommend that the company be allowed to continue its efforts only on condition that it shall receive salvage if successful. It is believed in naval circles that the Merritt-Chapman Company will not consent to do the work under the condition proposed.

circles that the Merritt-Chapman Company will not consent to do the work under the condition proposed.

The Board on Construction believes that a needless expenditure of money would be involved if the Government went into the wrecking business. Machinery, special wrecking business. Machinery, special wrecking vessels and a large amount of material would have to be purchased and taken to Santiago. This would not only cost much money, but would consume so much time that the Colon would probably be beyond saving when work was commenced. In the event that the department adopts the board's recommendation concerning the Merritt-Chapman Company and that concern declines to continue the work under the new conditions, it is likely that a contract will be made with the Neptune Salvage Company, Limited, of Stockholm, Sweden. This wrecking concern, said to be one of the greatest and most successful in the world, has made a proposition to the Navy Department through E. A. Holmberg, its American agent, whose office is at 160 Fifth avenue. New York, to attempt to finat the Colon and perhaps the Viscaya on what it terms the No cure, no pay "principle.

The Neptun Company offers to assume all lability and responsibility in its efforts, the United States to pay nothing unless a ship or chips are saved. This is the concern that mised the British battleship Howe in the harder of Ferral. Mr. Allen, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who attended the meeting of the Board on Construction to-day, has the offer of the Neytun Company under advisement.

A TRAVELLING POST OFFICE.

Mail Wagon to Collect and Deliver Letters on a Thirty-Mile Route-Stamps Sold. WARRINGTON, Nov. 1 .- The Post Office Department decided to-day to make a new ex-periment in the rural free delivery system, which is, in effect, the establishment of a trav-elling Post Office. Some time ago a resident Westminster, Md., wrote to the department offering to build such a Post Office o be drawn by two horses, and to establish a system between Westminster and the sur-rounding villages, covering a distance of thirty

miles, for \$1,375 a year. The plan was ac-

cepted to-day.

The wagon will be similar to the Post Office
The wagon will be similar to the Postman will wagons in use in the cities. The postman will start from Westminster in the morning and visit a number of small towns in the vicinity. visit a number of small towns in the vicinity, collecting and delivering mail en route. Any farmer living within two miles of the road along which the wagon passes will be allowed to place a letter box at the roadside, in which his mail can be deposited by the carrier, and from which the carrier will take the outgoing mail. At several small places where there is no Post Office a number of boxes will be nut up, which will practically form an automatic Post Office. The inventor of the scheme will act as Postmaster, and will sell stamps, money orders, &c., stamp letters and assort them for the mails. While driving out in the morning he will assort the mail for delivery, and, when returning he will prepare it to be placed on the train. He expects to barely make expenses, but the Government will pay him a royalty on all similar wagons should the scheme be put in general operation. It is believed that by this method much more work can be done than by a single carrier.

McKinley Going Rome to Vote. Washington, Nov. 1.—President McKinley intends to go to Canton to vote and will probably leave here Monday afternoon, returning Wednesday morning.

BETTING WON'T SAYE HIM.

CROKER AND HIS ADJUTANTS RISKING NO MONEY OF THEIR OWN,

The Boss Catches a Bookmaker Hedging and Rebukes Him-Publicity Spolls the Game John Morrissey Used to Play Quietly-The Free Silver Tongue Lying in Wait Behind Mr. Danforth's 1898 Gag.

Richard Croker's system of turning a great campaign for Governor over to the bookmakers and refusing to allow his candidate for Governor, Augustus Van Wyck, and his candidates for the Legislature which is to vote on a United States Senator, and his candidates for Congress. which is to vote on free silver, to discuss th money question at all was the subject of criticism yesterday on the part of many Democrats. Mr. Croker's system in this cam paign is not a new one, but is borrowed from John Morrissey, the gambler and the personal friend of William M. Tweed twenty years ago. All of the younger generation of politicians have been to a certain extent in a daze over Mr. Croker's game. Old stagers recalled yesterday, however, that John Morrissey infhis campaigns attempted to influence doubt ing voters by this same method of betting. Mr. Morrissey, like Mr. Croker, did not depend or rely upon political principles, either bad or good, to carry him through. He bet you.

Mr. Croker and his friends at the Democratic Club were not at all pleased when THE SUN dis closed yesterday the plan of Mr. Croker to dump into this campaign in its final with which to bet that his candidate for Governor, Augustus Van Wyck, would run first under the wire. It was not intended that this information should be given to the public before the \$300,000 was actually in sight. John Morrissey had a certain success in his campaigns because he was able to keep his system of betting from the outside public, and in this way wavering minds, folks who also like to be on the winning side of any contest, were to some extent influenced. Now that it is known that Mr. Croker contemplates putting forth this \$300,000, according to the opinion last night it will have little no effect upon the minds of voters. Indeed, it was said that Mr. Croker could put forth any amount that the saloon keepers, gamblers, divekeepers and others may subscribe, but that the campaign between Van Wyck, Richard Croker's candidate for Governor, and Col. Theodore Roosevelt has got far beyond that. No amount of betting, no amount of foolish odds, no featherhead statements will influence the main result of this campaign now. Democrate and Republicans agree on this. The issues have been made up: Roossvelt for sound money, continued business prosperity and stable government, and Van Wyek for Croker.

The ruling betting odds in Wall street yester day were 10 to 8 on Richard Croker's candidate for Governor, Augustus Van Wyck. The fund raised from subscriptions and assess ments from the saloon keepers, divekeepers and others was in evidence. Bell & Co. of the Stock Exchange, the firm which represents the Tammany Hall fund, offered to bet a practically unlimited amount at 10 to 8 on Van Wyek. Roosevelt bettors covered during the day \$7,000 of the money offered by Bell & Co.,

putting up \$5,600 on the Roosevelt end. To a certain extent Croker's campaign has Croker what he thinks of the result and his simple reply is, "Look at the betting!" Ask any of his adjutants what they think of the result and they repeat, parrotlike, Mr. Groker's utterance, "Look at the betting!" Ask any of the minor officials around Democratic State headquarters in the Hoffman House, and they say in one breath, "Look at the betting!" Th fact of the matter is that neither Richard Croker nor one of his friends, big or little, is putting up a dollar of his own money in this betting campaign. They are betting the money which has been raised by assessments on officeholders and the contributions from saloon keepers, divekeepers and others. It is even stated that the legitimate contributions to the campaign fund from sources friendly to the Democratic cause have been tions to the campaign fund from sources friendly to the Democratic cause have been used in this betting campaign. A little incident came up yesterday. One of the best known gamblers in New York city, who had been betting on Van Wyck, turned over and began to bet on Roosevelt. This well-known gambler is the personal triend of Richard Croker. Mr. Croker heard of the gambler's change of tactics and sent for him to come to the Democratic Club. Mr. Croker taxed his old friend with his change of tactics, and the gambler replied:

"That's all very well, Mr. Croker, but I don't want to lose my money. I have been betting on Van Wyck, and I find that the money put up on Van Wyck is not your own money or the money of your friends, but it is the money raised from assessments and other sources. I don't like the looks of things, and I have taken steps to hedge. If I did not know that the money bet on Van Wyck is not your money and that you have not personally bet a dollar on Van Wyck, I wouldn't care so much, but you can't blame me when I tell you that I don't want to lose my money."

Oroker told this gambler that if he wanted to

can't blame me when I tell you that I den't want to lose my money."
Oroker told this gambler that if he wanted to hedge by betting on Roosevelt he should not have allowed it to become public property.
But the results of this election will not be settled by a scientific system of "wash" bets.
While Croker's candidate for Governor has been silent on the great issue of the day, Elliot Danforth, Croker's candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, has been somewhat more explicit, The Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, issued the following statement last night:

the Republican State Committee, issued the following statement last night:

The following is a copy of a letter written by Elliot Danforth which has come to light. It shows the position of Mr. Danforth on the question of honest money, and is an answer in itself to the oft-repeated statement of the Democratic party that they are conducting this campaign upon State issues only. It shows that underlying all of the promises that have been made, the one feature of this campaign which the Republican orators have been so strenuously ireisting upon is the real issue at stake. It is well-known that Elliot Danforth was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee during the campaign of 1806, and on July 23 he wrote the following letter:

"Law Offices of Elliot Danforth, New York, July 23, 1866."

"William T. Pendey, Esg., 185 Liberty street, New "Fork, N. F."

"My Drar Will.: I am in receipt of your letter of this date, and hand you herewith note duly indorsed as requested. I don't care much whether it is paid in free sliver or any other old thing, but would like to see it out of the way.

I note what you say in regard to the credit and honer of the nation and all that sort of thing. It sounds very well, but "free sliver has come to stay and you had better climb on the band wagon pretty quick or you will get left. We are going to win this fail, and if you want a position at Washington the sooneryou declare vourself for Bryan and Sewall the better it will be for you.

"Why don't you run in and see a fellow? I had a good time at Chicago, and will tell you about it when I see you, which I hope may be very soon.

"With kindest' regards to your mother and sister I am, as ever, yours very truly.

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The Hon. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., said that he did not believe in making predictions as to the result on election day. He hadn't done much talking during this campaign, and he didn't intend to begin now.

"I believe with all my heart, though," said Mr. Odel, "that the Republican party and their allies in the sound-money camp and the independent voters who will not tolerate Richard Oroker's domination of the State of New York will give Theodore Roosevelt, the candidate who has not failed to meet every issue squarely, a sure and safe plurality. All of our friends, however, all over the State should not cease working, but, on the contrary, elicuid put in greater efforts to make Col. Roosevelt's election far beyond the question of a prediction. I want to say that, as regards colonization, local or otherwise, I feel assured that Chairman McCarren of the Democratic state Committee has nothing to do with it. He is an honest man, and would not consent to mix himself up in such business."

Auction Sale for Bank Creditors, Consisting of fine diamonds and other precious stone jowetry. Goods now on exhibition at 47 Li erty st. Sale Thursday, Nov. 8, at noon. John I French, auctionsor. By order of studies. John THE RAISER INVITED TO PISIT US. GERMANS FOR ROOSEVELT. He Would Have Come Here Long Ago I

He Could Have Spared the Time

Special Cable Despatch to Tax Sex. Benzin, Nov. 1 .- The German newspapers report that in the course of a reception at Contantinople to Emperor William on Oct. 21, Mr. Oscar S. Straus, the American Minister, in rited his Majesty to visit the United States, assuring him that he would be received with

The Emperor replied that he would have one to America long ago, but the country was so big and afforded so many interesting sight that the journey would occupy more time than

he could spare.
On the same occasion the Emperor, mistaking Mrs. Straus for the wife of another diplomatist fremarked: "I know your Queen very

Mrs. Straus replied: "I presume your Majesty refers to Mrs. McKinley." whereat the Emperor, realizing his mistake, laughed

GIFING UP PARHODA.

Member of the British Government Says France Has Decided Upon This Step.

Apecial Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, NOV. 1.—Speaking at Fulham to-day,
Mr. William H. Fisher, M. P., a Junter Lord of the Treasury, assured his heavers that France had resolved to recall the Marchand expedition from Africa.

Mr. Fisher presumably made his statements with Lord Salisbury's knowledge. If so, it is remarkable that the first official announcement of the withdrawal of the expedition should have been intrusted to a minor member of the Government speaking on an unimportant occasion. It is equally remarkable that the tone of Mr. Fisher's speech was offensive and waggering.

A despatch to the Daily Mail from Cairo says that Major Marchand will present a statemen to the Khedive.

GUARDING AGAINST THE PLAGUE. Vienna Steerage Passengers to Be Quaran-tined When They Arrive Here.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. Hambune, Nov. 1.—The American Consul here having announced that the United States would quarantine steerage passengers from Vienna for a fortnight, owing to the deaths from bubonic plague in that city, the authorities have prevented several passengers of this class from embarking on the steamer Pretoria.

MEANS \$19.61 TO EACH FOTER.

figures Which Should Make Intending Democratic Voters Stop and Think. Every voter in the Greater New York who votes for the Democratic party this year votes every other voter an average of \$12.61 each. The Democratic party has pledged itself to re-peal the Raines law. The Raines law produces \$8,305,377 more revenue than the former exclee law. This revenue all comes from the saloon keepers. There are about 500,000 voters in the greater city. The voters are the taxpayers. If the saloons don't pay the \$6,305,-377 the taxpayers must. A simple problem in division shows what the average increase means to each taxpayer. There are 13,557 saloon keepers in the greater city. The issue is clear out between them and the taxpayers.

FIRE IN THE UNION SQUARE ROTEL

Three Rooms on the Top Floor Burned Out, with \$5,000 Damage in All. Fire in the Union Square Hotel last evening aused \$5,000 damage to the building and contents and put the guests to considerable disomfort. The fire originated from some unknown cause in room 102, on the top floor, in the extreme southeast portion of the building. It was discovered inside by a watchman and outside by Patrolman Kokell of the East Twenty-second street station, who saw smoke as-cending from the roof. Kokell turned in an

cending from the roof. Kokell turned in an alarm from the box at Broadway and Fourteenth street, but by the time the firemen had dragged their hose upstairs the fire had spread into rooms 103 and 104. A second alarm was then turned in, and in half an hour the fire was extinguished. The firemen confined the fire to the rooms mentioned, but the roof also was considerably damaged.

Neither of the rooms burned out was occupied. When the alarm was given hallboys were sent through the house to notify the guests. None of the latter left the building, but in numerous instances were compelled to transfer their effects from the rooms they occupied to other rooms on account of the floed of water from overhead. Neumiller & Schaefer are the proprietors of the hotel, which is owned by the Courtlandt Palmer estate.

ORDERED TO TAKE THE WOMEN OFF. Iwo Wives of Army Men on the Indiana

Designated as Stowaways. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1.—An order was sent by Gen. Merriam by the steamer Dorle, which left here on Saturday, to overhaul the transport Indiana and take from her to Honolulu Mrs. mann, wife of Chaplain Schliemann, who are designated as "stowaways." As the Doric sailed only two days after the Indiana, and is a much swifter boat, she will probably overtake the

swifter boat, she will probably overtake the Indiana and carry out her orders. If she should fail the same orders were given to the Captain of the Ohio, which sailed only a day after the Indiana.

On this transport, besides the two women amed as stowaways, were the wives of Major Wittman and Lieut. Hauserman. They received permission to go through Adjt. Gen. Corbin. When the vessel sailed from here the Chaplain claimed his wife, and Mrs. Buchan had a permit from Get. Merriam. As even Eed Cross women nurses were forbidden to go on the transports, the fact that these four women sailed caused much comment.

An Italian Picks Up Three Negotiable Bonds in Kassau Street. Bonds worth \$28,000 were picked up on Nassau street, near Pine, yesterday by a young man, who noticed them in the gutter. There were two United States registered 4 per cent. bonds of the issue of 1807, one for \$5,000 and the other for \$10,000, and one receipt for New York city 3% per cents for \$10,000. The three

York city 3% per cents for \$10,000. The three bonds were pinned together, and had been dropped by a clerk from the banking institution which owned them. He was taking them to the safety deposit vanits.

The finder was an Italian, who could read English, and he saw the name of Farson, Leach & Co., in whose favor the United States bonds stood. The bonds were negotiable, having been assigned in blank, though transfer of them find been stopped as soon as the measenger reported his loss. The finder took them to the office of Farson, Leach & Co., and the institution that lost them was notified. A substantial reward will be given the man to-day.

WHITE CLERKS WALKED OUT.

Refused to Serve Under Negro Collector of

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 1.-When Joseph E. Lee. negro, appointed Internal Revenue Collector. ook charge of his office here to-day, in place of George E. Wilson, the editor of the Times-Union, whose term had expired, the entire white force of the office resigned and walked out. Lee was at first appointed Port Collector, but was finally made Internal Revenue Col-

Sloop Sinks in East River.

The sloop W. H. Newman, loaded with iron bolts and cement, collided in the East River yesterdar, while under full sail, with the brick-isden schooner W. S. Jordan, which was moored at a Williamsburg pier. A hole was atove in the sloop's side, and she scoop sank. The crew clambered on board the schooner.

Will you vote for a candidate for Congre who will not tell where he stands on

PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMMENSE TURNOUT AT COOPER UNIOF LAST NIGHT.

Americans of Corman Besent Resent the Imputations That Have Been Put Upon Them by Tammany, and Show That They Are for Honest Government and a Clean Judicinry-Moreover, They Amert Their

Independence in an Unmistakable Way-

They Are Not to Be Bossed or Builled.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt got as great a reception last night from the German-Americans at Cooper Union as he got at the memorable meeting at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn when he returned from his first trip up the State. The meeting was an answer to the slander of Tammany Hall that the American citizens of German descent of this city prefer beer on Bunday to honesty, and that for the sake of socalled personal liberty they are willing that there should be reëstablished in this city the system of blackmail and protected crime that Tammany Hall would establish on the plea that the people like it. There has not been such a meeting of German-Americans in this city in any campaign in a decade. Presided over by Arthur von Briesen, it was repre-sentative in all ways of the very best element of citizenship of the city. There were present Frederick Wilhelm Holls, Hubert Cillis, Gustav Schwab, Louis Windmuller, Jacob H. Schiff, Charles A. Schieren, Frederick W. Wurster and hundreds of others like them. It was distinctly a German meeting. All the apeakers were German except Col. Roosevelt, and all the speeches were in German except his.

Col. Roosevelt arrived at the meeting just before 10 o'clock. Major Carl Lents was speaking at the time. The hall was jammed. It was like the meeting of the Americans of Irish descent in the same place on Saturday night. There wasn't an inch of room left anywhere either in the nall itself or in the corridors or on the stairways or in the street near the doors. The people were packed like sardines in a box, an enthusiastic, yelling crowd, that wanted only to give the lie to the Tammany libel by showing their unbounded enthusiasm for Tammany's opponents. When the Colonel's carriage draw up at the Fourth avenue entrance of the half there was a squad of police that yelled, "Make way for Mr. Roosevelt!" and pushed and shoved and forced a passage through the dense crowd outside the door. As the Colonel followed them through the passage they made, the crowd set up a how! and a cheer that could be heard at Tammany Hall in Fourteenth street, six blocks away. It was heard inside of Cooper Union, too.

A GERMAN WELCOME.

Carl Lentz stopped in the middle of his speech, and the audience rose up like one man and began relling and cheering in welcome.

A noticeable thing about a German welcome is that the women are as enthusiastic and as noisy as the men, and they were with the men here, screaming and cheering in English and in German. There was no discounting the reception. The Fourth avenue stairway at Cooper Union is in view of most parts of the hall, and two minutes after this shouting had started in the hall Col. Boosevalt's party, headed by the police, who were making way for it, could be seen slowly working its way down the growded stairway. The cheering increased in volume. It almost split the ear drums it was so loud. Every moment the

srowd became more and more excited. The men and the women, too, began clambering up on the red leather seats, waving their arms about their heads, waving hats an handkerohiefs and cloaks and coats and canes and yelling as if they would split their voices. The crowd of dignitaries on the platform was as filled with enthusiasm that was uncontrollable as was the crowd in the body of the hall. Men and women on the platform leaped up on the chairs, waving whatever came handy about their heads and yelling just as if they were

common people and not dignitaries.

All the time that Col. Rossevelt was making his way to the platform this was kept up with ever increasing heat and noise. The band over increasing nest and noise. The band played "Hail to the Chief" and "Dreifseh Hoch." From cheering the crowd started sing. They sang a welcome in German, and when the band played the "Star-Spangled Banner" the old hall rang with the chorus as perhaps to the long special started the same played the "Star-Spangled Banner" the old hall rang with the chorus as perhaps of their appliance and this igreeting Mr. von Briesen thought there might be some diseases to the Colonel, and at last he tried to check it. He pounded on the dask with his gavel and thundered, "Be still! There must be order!" He might as well have commanded the wind to stop blowing or to have attempted to stop the water flowing over Ningare Falls. The noise kept up: his efforts added to it, if anything. There was no cheeking it until finally Col. Received himself stepped to the front of the platform and showed his own desire that the demonstration should cease. It didn't cease at once then, For when there was comparative quiet there came from one side of the hall after the other calls for "Hurnah fuer Roosevelt "and three cheers for "Hurnah fuer Roosevelt." and three cheers for "Hurnah fuer Roosevelt and three cheers for "Hurnah fuer Roosevelt." and that the demonstration ceased

stration ceased sumiciently for Col. Hoosevels to proceed with his speech.

"REEP RIGHT ON TO ALBANT!"

It started spasmodically again at intervals of every fow minutes and it reached its oil proportions when, near the end of his aspeech, the Colonel said he'd like to talk to the crewd all night, but he had as engagement at Yonkern, and a voice in the rear of the liall bewled:

Reep right on to Albany, Taddy." It was a reception that damned Tammany at less than it lifted the hopes and the satisfaction of the Republican leaders.

Every reference to Tammany Hall by any of the speakers was greeted with hisses so long that a steam escape valve would not have had a show in a noise contest, and references to Richard Croker were met with hoots and oakedlis. When the project of a great massmesting by the American citizens of Garman birth was first broached, the proposition was ridiculed by Tammany Hall, and the leaders of that organization said with apparent confidence that the Germans were all with Tammany; that this year they were all for yas wyek and the Democratic party; that they were for the repeal of the Haines law and a wide-open town, reeking with wickedness of all sorts. Tammany didn't know the Germans of this city. After the demonstration of last night she may know them better.

Tammany in all her history never had such a meeting of Germans to aid her cause. Cooper Union was filled, and there was an overflow meeting outside long before 8 o'clock. The meeting inside the hall was called to order as exactly 8 o'clock, and the patriotic audience took t right into its own hands. The band played "America." and the erowd rose and sang the hymn. and then cheered itself when it had finished.

Arthur Von Briesen was introduced as the Chairman. He sot an unposarious reception. His speech translated into English is as follows:

"Consider it a great honor to be called upon

Chairman. He got an uppoarlous reception. His speech translated into English is as follows:

APPEAL TO THE INDEPENDENT.

"I consider it a great honor to be called upon to preside at this meeting. It is well known that I am not attached to any party. At successive elections I have supported by my voice and vote, as an independent and free citizes of a free commonwealth, those candidates who seemed best fitted for the honest conduct of public affairs by virtue of their capability and uprightness. It follows that I and many with me have toiled and spoken at times for Democratic, at times for Republican candidates.

This meeting has been called by the Gosman Hepublicans and by the independent German-Americans. This meens that in this election the Republicans appeal to the independent mind to stand for the general wellars of the people. Party interests, as far as we are concerned, are excluded from the issues.

We shall at this meeting consider whether we shall cast our votes a week hence for Theodore Roosevelt, for Justices Daly and Cohen, and for such members of Congress who on the question between sound money and unsound allver are to guard our national interests and our national honor. We are here to decide whether Tammany Hall shall rule our State and eventually the whole nation. We are here to decide whether Tammany Hall shall rule our State and eventually the whole nation. We are here to dethrone the element of corruption and impurity as represented in the person of Richard Croker.

ROOSEVELT THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.

BOOSEVELT THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.